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7 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
8 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**
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11 IN RE MGM MIRAGE, DERIVATIVE
12 LITIGATION

Case No. 2:09-CV-1815-KJD-RJJ

13 **ORDER**
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15 Before the Court is Plaintiff Mario Guerrero's ("Plaintiff") Motion to Stay (#94). Defendants
16 opposed (#100) and Plaintiff replied (#109). To be clear, the Court initially ordered this case stayed
17 "until . . . each of the defendants therein has filed an answer in the Securities Action" (#78 at 1
18 ¶1). Apparently this requirement was met in November of 2013 (#100 at 3 ll. 21-23). The appropriate
19 course for the parties was to then file a motion to lift the stay, providing the Court notice of the
20 occurrence of the condition. However, despite this deficiency, it is clear that both parties recognize
21 that the stay has expired, and so the Court **HEREBY ORDERS** the stay be lifted.

22 Also before the Court is Plaintiff's Motion to Extend Time (#111). This motion treads
23 dangerously close to seeking to hold the Court hostage to Plaintiff's preferences. While the Court
24 seeks to address all motions in a timely, efficient, and effective manner, it is the Court and not the
25 parties who exercise discretion in the management of its docket. In sum, Plaintiff suggests that he
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1 will not respond to Defendants' Motions to Dismiss (##104, 106) until this Court either grants
2 Plaintiff an extension of time or renders a decision on the Motion to Stay (#94).

3 I. Analysis

4 A. Legal Standard

5 "[T]he power to stay proceedings is incidental to the power inherent in every court to control
6 the disposition of the causes on its docket with economy of time and effort for itself, for counsel, and
7 for litigants. How this can best be done calls for the exercise of judgment, which must weigh
8 competing interests and maintain an even balance. Landis v. N. Am. Co., 299 U.S. 248, 254-55
9 (1936). "Among those competing interests are the possible damage which may result from the
10 granting of a stay, the hardship or inequity which a party may suffer in being required to go forward,
11 and the orderly course of justice measured in terms of the simplifying or complicating of issues,
12 proof, and questions of law which could be expected to result from a stay." Lockyer v. Mirant Corp.,
13 398 F.3d 1098, 1110 (9th Cir. 2005). Further, where the petition to stay is founded upon the
14 resolution of another matter, "[a] stay should not be granted unless it appears likely the other
15 proceedings will be concluded within a reasonable time in relation to the urgency of the claims
16 presented to the court. Leyva v. Certified Grocers of California, Ltd., 593 F.2d 857, 864 (9th Cir.
17 1979).

18 B. Application

19 Turning to the possible damage from granting the stay, Defendants assert that they will be
20 harmed if their potentially dispositive motion is not addressed in a timely manner. While dissipating
21 the looming cloud of future litigation certainly is attractive to Defendants, any harm from the stay is
22 minimal.

23 Turning to hardship or inequity in denying the stay, Plaintiff simply asserts that inefficiency
24 and unnecessary duplication are the likely result. No further or concrete hardship or inequity is
25 articulated.

1 Turning to the orderly course of justice, the pending motions to dismiss (## 104, 106) are
2 based upon issues wholly unrelated to the reasons articulated for the stay. By definition these
3 motions turn on questions of law for which no additional discovery is necessary. Accordingly,
4 although other motions may provide substantive reasons not to proceed, the present motions do not.

5 Lastly, as to the resolution of the securities action which forms the entire premise for the stay,
6 the parties have not provided any indication whatever of the timeline of the case other than to note
7 that the case is currently in “full-blown discovery” (#95 at 1 l. 16). Accordingly, it appears unlikely
8 that the securities action will be concluded in the near future. However, the Court notes that
9 Defendants’ motions to dismiss are not particularly urgent, as noted above.

10 II. Conclusion

11 The Court finds that application of the above factors fails to provide substantial direction for
12 the resolution of this motion. The Court is generally persuaded that the issues in the securities action
13 will inform the Court’s disposition of this matter, and so is inclined to grant the stay. However, the
14 Court is also interested in timely resolution of this matter, and the pending motions to dismiss do not
15 implicate the securities action in any meaningful sense. Accordingly, the Court **HEREBY DENIES**
16 the Motion to Stay (#94) in order to consider the pending motions to dismiss. If those motions are
17 denied, the Court strongly encourages the parties to consider a joint stipulation to stay this matter
18 pending the resolution of the securities action.

19 Further, Plaintiff’s Motion to Extend Time (#111) is **HEREBY GRANTED**. Plaintiff must
20 file any opposition to Defendants’ Motions to Dismiss (##104, 106) on or before April 17, 2014.

21 Additionally, as noted above, the now-expired stay is **HEREBY LIFTED**.

22 DATED this 4th day of April 2014.

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Kent J. Dawson
United States District Judge